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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to

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The Phoenix on the Chesapeake.

Only a few years hence and it will be said in Baltimore, and of Baltimore, that the great fire of 1904 was the greatest blessing that ever befel that city. As the event is seen to-day, it is a blessing mightily disguised, well-nigh unrecognizable; but in its true aspect, and as history will certainly regard it, it means the complete regeneration of the community.

A new and a greater Baltimore will rise on the ruins of the old Baltimore. and it will rise faster and rise higher than ever did a city before. It has been a rude and a barbarous awakening, but the people have that in them which is worth awakening, and they will do what only an American community can do under like conditions. The regeneration of Chicago that was effected in the early '70s astonished the whole civilized world and carried that city to a plane of civic and material preeminence which otherwise she would not have attained in half a century, and which only the immeasurable stimulus of an overwhelming disaster could have made possible.

Yet a little while, and Baltimoreans will not know themselves. Their domesticity, their social placidity and their wellearned complacency; their eupeptic philosophy and their agreeable fatalism-all these will be wofully impaired. It will not only of the present, but also of the be a very different community, indeed. It will be building with a feverish energy, and in the style of a newer modernity than is now known, the vast structures that are to house, not the enterprise that has been so roughly checked, but one that shall swiftly realize a future that a week ago was remote.

Nothing will be undertaken that is merely commensurate with the past, but everything shall address a broader and more comprehensive prospect. And every other community in the land will couragement, anxious and glad to help if allowed, and, maybe, harboring some small particle of envy that a like misfortune, with a like train of moral and physical compensation, is not at hand.

Mistaken Notions Concerning Our Relation to the War.

There are signs of an attempt in cer tain quarters to entangle the United States in the Far Eastern imbroglio, and it seems that some credulous persons in Russia are inclined to take the success of such an attempt for granted. As a matter of fact, there is no reason to suppose that, in any contingency now forseeable, we should swerve in the slightest degree from our traditional attitude of neutrality. On Monday the St. James's Gazette

asserted, on what it claimed to be diplomatic authority, that, if Russia should defeat Japan, she would be confronted with a demand from Great Britain and the United States for the acknowledgment of China's sovereignty over Manchuria. An understanding to that effect, so the London newspaper declared, has been reached between our State Department and the British Fereign Office. There is absolutely no ground for the assertion that any such agreement has been made. What course might have to be pursued with a view to the maintenance of China's territorial integrity and to the preservation of treaty rights in Manchuria in the event of Russia's triumph over Japan is a question in which not only the United States and Great Britain, but France, Germany, Italy. Austria and all the other Powers that have treaties with China are jointly interested, and the settlement of the question might properly be delegated to a congress. We shall cross that bridge when we come to it. Meanwhile we shall. undoubtedly, remain impartial specta-

tors of the contest.

We are told that irritation, not to say suspicion and alarm, has been caused in St. Petersburg by the fact that Mr. McCormick, our Ambassador, has assented to the request of the departing Japanese Minister, Mr. KURINO, that he would this arrangement the inference is drawn unhealthy employment." that the United States feels an especially friendly interest in Russia's opponent. devoid of significance. During the war of 1870 our Minister in Paris, Mr. WASH-BURNE, took charge of the interests of Germans in that city; but no Frenchman, not even during the days of the Commune, was so devoid of common sense as to look upon Mr. WASHBURNE as an enemy. During our war with Spain the interests of Spaniards in this country were cared for by M. CAMBON, the French Ambassador at Washington, but nobody on that account assumed that the French Government must be in sympathy with our antagonist. Only the other day, when Baron Rosen, the representative of Russia at Tokio, was instructed to leave Japan, he arranged that the interests of Russians in the Island Empire should be confided, not to the French, but to the Austrian Minister

The reason for Russia's choice of the Austrian instead of the French Minister should be obvious. It is identical with that which led to the commitment of Japan's interests in Russia to the American instead of to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. There was in each case a recognition of the fact that, under certain circumstances, Great Britain, on the one hand, and France, on the other,

Britain bound herself by treaty to assist Japan in case that country, while engaged in defence of their common interests in Corea and China, should be assailed by more than one great Power. It is equally well known that, not long after the announcement of this treaty. France and Russia made a counter compact, by which the former Power agreed to cooperate with the latter if England should enter the field as an ally of Japan.

No well informed diplomatist like Count Cassini can misconstrue the action of our State Department in permitting Mr. McCormick to assume the charge of Japan's interests in Russia. He knows that such an exhibition of international comity implies no discrimination between the combatants. He knows also that there is not a shadow of ground for the surmise expressed by a Russian newspaper, the Novoe Vremya, that there is an understanding between the United States and Japan that the latter shall have access to Philippine ports in case of war. The Japanese will enjoy no privileges in our ports that are withheld from their antagonists. Equally unreasonable is it on the part of the same newspaper to describe the commercial treaty which we recently concluded with China as an indication of unfriendliness to Russia. That treaty was simply a precaution, and it was manifestly timely, in view of the imminence of war between Russia and Japan

Neither the Japanese nor the Russians need apprehend any divergence on our part from our policy of neutrality, so long as the rights of neutrals are respected. When the war is over, however, it will be our duty to see to it that our national interests in China and Corea are conserved.

Hard Times in the Transvasl.

The vehement assertions that the essation of hostilities in South Africa would be followed by an industrial boom. a rapid settlement of agricultural areas and the establishment of general prosperity throughout the region have all failed of fulfilment thus far. A published despatch from Lord MILNER presents only the gloomiest of pictures, future. Here and there some sane mind has refused to join in the optimistic predictions, accepting with such grace as it could the maledictions which always fall upon the heads of those who refuse to add their voices to a popular hullabaloo. Events have largely justified the

Briefly, the fact is that there is not and never has been even a fair ground for the excessive expectations of the South African boomer. A measure of restoration of destroyed property, of look on in good will and in heartiest enprise, was inevitable, and sufficient financial resources were available for these purposes. Much was required, and in the supply of those requirements the United States has participated, with no small advantage to itself.

But certain physical facts must be taken into any adequate consideration of South African affairs. Without its gold mines and its diamond mines the country would still be very much what it was before the discovery of those properties: a vast area of little attraction to settlers; potentially productive under costly systems of irrigation, but lying so far from centres of consumption that the placing of products in market centres left the producers at a great disadvantage in their competition with other countries. The opening of the mining districts created local markets for only a comparatively limited quantity of the products of field and farm. These conditions were not much changed by the war, and are not likely to be altered materially in the immediate future.

The improvement in mining conditions and the increase in mining products through the proposed importation of contract Asiatic labor will give a stimulus to industry in the Transvaal. But the advance of South Africa beyond the condition of a vast area with here and there a busy mining centre must be made by slow, though perhaps by steady,

South Africa, like every other region, falls under the economic laws of competitive production and distribution. and until more naturally fruitful areas more conveniently situated with reference to centres of consumption are more fully occupied England's new possession will be heavily handicapped.

Medical Books as Evidence in Court.

In the recently decided case of the People vs. LOCHNER, in the Court of Appeals, involving the constitutionality of the bakers' labor law, Judge VANN, who wrote one of the opinions upholding the statute, declared that it could not be sustained "unless we are able to say from common knowledge that working look after the interests of Japan. From in a bakery and candy factory is an

Then, in order to show that such employment is unhealthy, he quotes ex-This is an absurd deduction from an act | tracts from a large number of standard works on medicine.

The use of such books as evidence is contrary to the general rule on the subject which has hitherto prevailed in the courts of this State.

In a suit against the Panama Railread Company for the loss of a horse, decided by the Superior Court of this city in 1858. the well known treatise entitled "Youatt on the Horse" was admitted in evidence before the jury to show that the plaintiff's horse really died of the glanders and not in consequence of injuries negligently inflicted upon the animal while being transported upon the defendant's railroad. The General Term held that I this was error, saying: "The matters alleged in such a book as facts, when relevant to an issue to be tried, must be proved in the same manner as any other facts. The book itself is no evidence of their truth."

In a lunacy proceeding, which came before the General Term of the Supreme! Court in the Fourth District, in 1891, sic plays refutes the frequent assertion it appeared that upon the hearing the that "the public wants the worst" on the petitioner's counsel had been permitted stage. Were there more actors comto read to the jury extracts from the petent to interpret the works of the works of several medical authors. This great dramatists, such successes would practice was condemned in the appellate | be common; but poor players cannot might be drawn into the conflict. It is court in an opinion written by Justice hide their incompetence in good plays,

Court of Appeals, who said: "Medical books cannot be introduced in evidence. nor can an expert witness be permitted to testify to statements made therein; and it is equally improper to permit the reading of such books to the jury by counsel.

In an accident case, reviewed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second (Brooklyn) Department in 1897, the plaintiff's counsel had been allowed to read to the jury an extract from a medical work by Prof. GROSS in regard to the probable effects of a contusion of the nerves, and the Court reversed the judgment in the plaintiff's favor, solely because of this error, saving: "Our attention is called to no rule which could permit the introduction of that evidence. The weight of authority on that subject is to the effect that books of inductive science. within which are standard medical works, are not admissible as affirmative evidence." This language is that of Mr. Justice Bradley, who was a Judge of the Second Division of the Court of Appeals during the entire existence of that tribunal; and one of the concurring members of the Appellate Division was Mr. Justice Cullen, who is now sitting at Albany in the Court of Appeals.

The same rule has been declared by the highest courts in Massachusetts. Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland and Texas, and by numerous text writers on the law of evidence.

It is difficult to perceive why medical works should thus be excluded from consideration by trial courts, as proof of the truth of matters of fact stated in such treatises, and yet be considered as competent proof of such matters of fact in the court of last resort

Nevertheless, Judge Vann of the Court of Appeals, in the opinion to which we have referred, quotes from seven medical books to show as a fact that the occupations of a baker and confectioner are unhealthy.

If such evidence is receivable for such purpose before seven Judges at Albany, we are quite unable to understand why it should be deemed inadmissible for the same purpose before twelve jurymen in New York.

An Appeal for the Uplifting of the English Drama.

Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON, the distinguished essayist and Comtist philosopher, makes an appeal in the London Fortnightly Review for some definite action to rehabilitate the British stage. Mr. HARRISON regards the evils now menacing the stage as "wide and deep, and their cause he finds in the condition of society, which he describes thus:

The evil is an impatience of continuous atten tion, of serious thought, of any hitch in our case. our luxuries, or our indulgences. We are all afflicted with a sort of tarantula of restlessness, which makes us skip from one pleasant spot to the next without quietly enjoying any one in peace. We hurry from one crush to the next, glance at one 'short story' after another. ' drop in ' to see the new acrobat. skirt dance, or a lovely feerie, smoke a cigarette. and arrange a party for to-morrow. The number of people who will sit steadily through three hours of an intellectual drama without 'stars,' gorgeous robes or nauseous sensations is really very limited."

To show that English actors of eminence sympathize with the aims of those who believe that the stage in England will sink to the level of a mere purveyor of unintelligent musical concoctions misnamed comedies, he quotes the opinion of Mr. JOHN HARE, for example. Mr. HARE is convinced that the stage is sinking into an "abyss." The remedy he proposes is the establishment of a school of acting and the endowment of a theatre in each of the principal cities of England, in which the masterpieces shall be produced from time to time so that there may be set a standard by which other theatrical productions may be judged. By this means, he argues, a healthy public appetite would be created eventually and a generation of dramatic interpreters competent to gratify it would be produced.

Already Mr. HERBERT BEERBOHM TREE has taken steps toward the establishment of a school to exercise the functions described by Mr. HARE. Mr. TREE insists that the school must be selfsupporting if it is to have a fair chance to survive. Of what such a school could teach, Mr. TREE says:

" You cannot teach acting, it is true, but ther are many things you can teach. You can teach elecution and voice production; you can teach gesture and deportment; you can teach fencing; you can teach dancing: you can add that almost lost art of the actor's profession-pantomime-as well as some of the principles of oratory. Above all, you can preserve far better than it is preserved at present the noble heritage of the English language, whether it be spoken on the stage, in the pulpit, or in the House of Commons. These are some of the objects I have set before myself in the school of acting and oratory."

Recently an American actor was introduced to an assemblage of fellow craftsmen and persons interested in the theatre of this country as the only American actor who knew how to read blank verse.

Whatever the precise cause is, there is in both England and this country widespread discontent with the present condition of the dramatic art, and Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON'S effort to provide some means for the elevation of the stage will be welcomed with as much cordiality here as in his own country. Whether the best remedy is a dramatic school or a subsidized theatre is open to question. Accordingly, the signatories to an appeal for the introduction of some method for arresting "the growing deterioration" of dramatic art and to promote a healthier condition of things, which he appends to his article, do not express any positive opinion on the subject. Among those signatories are the Bishop of RIPON. HENRY JAMES THOMAS HARDY, Sir L. ALMA-TADEMA, the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, ANTHONY HOPE, ARTHUR W. PINERO, EDMUND Gosse and others known throughout the

English speaking world. In this country the recent success of Miss REHAN and Mr. SKINNER in claswell known that in January, 1902, Great | CELORA E. MARTIN, now a Judge of the for the contrast between their deficiencies

the vehicle in which they appear will stamp itself upon the understanding of every hearer and observer.

The New Iowa Idea.

The despatches have made a natural mistake about the name of the father of the new Iowa Idea. DANIEL is the name they give to the statesman who has introduced into the Iowa House of Reprentatives a bill for the appointment of a State Director of Marriage and for instruction in and diplomas for domestic science. He is wise, prophetic and come to judgment. He dares and deserves to be a DANIEL, but some Western authorities insist that he is called DASHIEL To know him by whatever name is an honor, as the Duke of HAMILTON said to HARRY ESMOND; and his Iowa Idea part of the policeman and keep some sort of is spreading. Chicago receives it with rapture. It causes joy and hope in her sociological and "Aldermanic" circles. A College of Matrimony will be estabished, if the best thinkers in the Chicago City Hall can carry out their purpose. An Inter Ocean reporter shows that

there is good material for the faculty. Alderman BADENOCH has eight grownup children and believes he can "make one dollar go further in buying Christmas presents than any man in Chicago. A born Professor of the Political Economy of Married Life and Secretary of the

ever eager to act in the living present, embraces the Idea rapturously. Prof. MATHEWS of the Department of Anatomy thinks that "young women should be trained in the care of children and in what we call domestic science"; and he adds the really valuable suggestion that voung men should be taught something of the care of children and the science of keeping house." They should learn the whole thing, not merely "something." As the range of feminine activity and employment widens, young men, and older men for that matter, will have to become the homekeepers. They must learn the business and there must be chools to teach it to them.

Mr. HENDERSON, Professor of Sociology, gives an opinion which every sociologist will approve:

scientific knowledge of matrimonial affairs obtain able. An accurate knowledge of what is expecte of them after marriage would lead young peopl to be more careful and make better preparatio for the important marriage relation."

The new Iowa Idea is welcomed warmly. The Chicago admirers of it. however, make a singular omission. They seem to think that the teachers of prematrimonial and matrimonial applied science and domestic economy should be all men. What do men know about domestic economy?

The Danger From Russian Demination.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The communication in this morning's Sun under he heading of "If Japan Should Win" illus trates one point of view of the pending discussion in the Far East. What "An American has to say is very interesting as speculation but it fails to satisfy the conditions that exist, in my opinion. He says nothing about the extreme backwardness of Russia, though admitting that the Japs are progressive He quite overlooks the avowed intention of Russia to dominate the world, and fixes his eyes on a bugaboo of his own creation -- for there is little or no evidence that Japan aim at anything more than self-preservation.

partition of Poland, the destruction of Finland's liberties, the uniformly mendacious course of Russian diplomacy, the stirring up of the Bulgarian massacres (1876). dacious course of Russian uppoinacy, the stirring up of the Bulgariam massacres (1876), the mediæval slaughter of the Jews—none of these appears to be known to "An American." He assumes, or wilfully shuts his eyes to the contrary fact, that Russia is a progressive country, but if he will read Henry Norman's "Russia of To-day," he will find that she has deliberately turned her back on Western civilization and has returned to her own peculiar barbarism, whereas, as he admits, Japan has taken up with Western ideas and is applying them to her own case. Either Western ideas are wrong or Russia is in error in not following them, and "An American" is defending Russia, not in set terms, but by necessary implication. Does he think that Western civilization, which includes political freedom, religious freedom, and a whole lot of other good things which are wholly wanting in "Holy" Russia, is less desirable than the Muscovite brand of barbarism? And when Russia turned her back on Western ideas, she did it deliberately, for, as it was put by one of her greatest thinkers, she said "Let us go home," that is, return to our own ideas.

As a sometime student of history under

ers, she said "Let us go home," that is, return to our own ideas.

As a sometime student of history under the ablest instructors that Uncle Sam provides for one of his two great schools, the present armed discussion reminds me of nothing so much as the Græco-Persian War, with Japan in the rôle of Greece. Greece fought, and Japan is fighting, the battle of liberty and civilization against barbarism and despotism. This is the way it looks to New York, Feb. 9. Another American.

A Pecaliarity of Lincoln Town.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Str: In most cities the libraries are closed on Sundays, but, as in compensation, the saloons are open. In Lincoln saloons are effectually closed on Sundays, but he libraries are open. Many drummers maintain their domiciles here and go to church on Sundays. Several of them whom I saw at church services looked as though

they were sorry for the things they say on week LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 3. The Ship or the Actress?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This paragraph from "a great New York daily" is worth preserving among other humorous curiosities to found in modern journalism: Miss Julia Marlowe, the actress, who was a pas-senger, was so ill during the trip that the services of Dr. P. Katerbau, the surgeon of the ship, had to be secured several times. At no time was the ship in danger, but she was not comfortable for a single moment during the trip. Her great size and spien-did sea qualities alone preserved her from sustain-ing considerably more damage.

Was it Miss Marlowe or the ship that was not able for a single moment Was it Miss Marlowe's great size and seagoing qualities that preserved her

in skill and power and the strength of HOW TO PUNISH SANTO DOMINGO.

The Pifficulties of the Situation and Need of Summary Procedure.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: People who, like myself, are familiar with the treatment of foreigners and foreign interests by the inhabitants and the ephemeral Govnments of Santo Domingo must be glad to know, on the authority of your Washington ondent, that the officials of the Adcorrespondent, that the officials of the Administration "are very much wrought up' over the killing of Machinist Johnson of the Yankee, and "feel that the time has come when the disorderly Dominicans should get a lesson in international affairs.

In a letter published in THE SUN of Oct. 7 last. I suggested the probability of such a dilemma occurring in connection with the more turbulent and troublesome of the Latin-American States, and urged that if they were to be protected by the Monroe Doctrine from the worst consequences of their nisconduct, it was due to the civilized Powers of Europe that America should play the order in Latin-America. Santo Domingo and Hayti are among the

worst of these turbulent, troublesome States, and they are constantly giving just offence to European Powers by repudiating their obresidents. "Hayti, Hayti, land of barhe heard of an atrocious massacre perpe-

A born Professor of the Political Economy of Married Life and Secretary of the Domestic Treasury, Alderman WENDLING will be the head of the college. He is "the most successfully married man in the City Council": has "eleven or twelve children." This uncertainty as to the census returns is the reporter's, not the Alderman's. Alderman Minwegen has seven grown-up children. He is an accomplished all-round mender and tinker. He will take charge of the Construction and Repair Department. The important chair of Courtship will be hard to fill. Every Alderman thinks he is the man for that job.

Alderman FOREMAN is heart and soul for the Iowa Idea:

"Instruction in matrimony would show a man what he escaped without personal experience. It would teach a man how it feels to be married without the embarrassment of a wedding ceremony or the distressing incidents of domestic life and the danger of a divorce suit in the end."

Commissioner BLOCKI looks back to his uninstructed youth and weeps:

"If I had been educated in domestic science I would not thave bought chickens I could not carve with a nate, or purchased beetsteaks that would have made good razor strops."

Naturally, the University of Chicago, ever eager to act in the living present, and the surplement of the continual sanguinary war. Hippolite, after three years in power before the memorable and hoody affair of Miragoane happened. Level and the continual sanguinary war. Hippolite, after three years in power before the memorable and hoody affair of Miragoane happened. Scholade and the very sunday when they very capt in power before the memorable and hoody affair of Miragoane happened. Scholade and the long present, without having been attacked, without having been attacked. down at Macoris running a sugar planta-tion." "So I was," he replied, "but it's all

glory in having reached nearly five years without having been attacked, without hav-ing had to chastise any one."

without having been attacked, without having been attacked, without having had to chastise any one."

Soon after those complacent words were uttered Sam was chased out of the country and there was another bloody revolution before the country settled down to a state of comparative peace. A number of claims for indemnities for outrages on foreign residents during that revolution are now being pressed against Hayti by Great Britain, Germany and other European Powers.

Both of the black republies are plainly incorrigible in their international relations. If their inhabitants lived on a remote island which was out of the ocean highway, and had no commercial or strategic importance, we could afford to let them fight among themselves as much as they liked, until they reached the ultimate state of Kilkenny cats. But European Powers, as well as America, have large interests in those republies; and Hispaniola occupies an important position in the Caribbean. There is at least one European Power which is notoriously anxious to obtain a West Indian coaling station in view of the impending construction of the Isthmian Canal, and that Power has taken a keen interest in the progress of Haytian and Dominican affairs during the past few years. Within that period it has twice been on the point of bombarding Port au Prince, and has sunk a Haytian warship.

It is high time for America to teach these

sunk a Haytian warship.

It is high time for America to teach these turbulent negroes and mulattoes a sharp lesson. In the first place, they richly deserve it for their numerous offences against America, culminating in the shooting of Johnson; in the second place, unless America punishes them now and frightens them into better

ica, culminating in the shooting of Johnson; in the second place, unless America punishes them now and frightens them into better behavior, Germany or some other European Power will have to do so soon. That might possibly lead to the acquisition of territory and a conflict with the Monroe Doctrine.

The form which the punishment should take is a difficult problem. The bombardment of coast towns would inflict grievous injury on many innocent people, and would surely be misinterpreted by the Dominicans as American assistance given to the party whose rivals occupied those towns. It is to be hoped that even our strenuous President will not try to conquer and annex the country. The Dominican army is doubtless a comic opera affair, but the people of Hayti and Santo Domingo are flercely independent, They would rise against an invader as one man, Haytians and Dominicans alike, to carry on a ruthless, implacable guerrilla warfare. Away in their mountain strongholds and amid their swamps they could easily bid defiance to the best troops, as they did in years gone by to the armies of France and Spain. When Napoleon invaded Russia, the Czar of that day said that he had two invincible warriors to defend his empire—Gen. January and Gen. February. Santo Domingo's great allies are the tropical sun, yellow fever, malaria and ague. Any nation that aspires to conquer that country must be resigned to losing heavily in men and money. I have heard both Haytians and Dominicans declare that if an invading force ever lands they will burn the towns, destroy the crops on the plains, poison the streams and retire to the mountains. They would keep their word.

It is difficult to make an impression on these people. The collection of indemnities that if an invading force ever lands they will burn the towns, destroy the crops on the plains, poison the streams and retire to the mountains. They would keep their word.

It is difficult to make an impression on these people. The collection of indemnities dates of the collection of the collection o injured American interests. That execution made a profound impression throughout Colombia and Central America. Executions were not uncommon there, but the condemned men had always been shot—never hanged. The mere idea of hanging horrifles the Latin-American, though he may meet death like a Spartan when it comes in any other way. Since Pedro-Prestan died the torch has never these the state of the state of

since Pedro-Frestan died the torch has neve been used by revolutionists or Governmen-troops on the Isthmus, and there has bee a rejuctance to interfere with foreign inte-ests in that region which is in marked contra-with the prevailing sentiment in other par-of Colombia. f Colombia.

The United States should insist that the complete responsible for the death of Dominicans responsible for the death of Johnson be captured and hanged as publicle as possible in Santo Domingo City. Nothin else is likely to have so good an effect upon the control of the control of

people.

It is possible that the proposals recently made for the acquisition of Samana Bay as a coaling station, and for a protectorate over Santo Domingo, may be revived by this unfortunate incident, but the hanging should come first.

A Republican Home in New York Called For. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now that the Republican County Committee is to be increased in size and rejuvenated another important matter suggests itself—the erection of a large building as a ent headquarters, wherein mass meetings could be held, and where the State and national

committees could meet.

In this building should be also offices for subcommittees, and a library containing the party literature and the leading Republican newspapers; in short, it should be a home worthy of the Republican party in this, the chief city of the Union. It seems to me that every active Republican in town would cheerfully contribute his share toward such GEORGE FENTRICE. NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

The Way of the World. From the New ('rleans Times-Democrat. We fret, Regret And sweat— And yet Forget— You bet!

The Turn of the Dice. We dream, We choose— We bet, We jose.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA. Spirited Defence by a Japanese of the Position of His Government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 have been a constant reader of your paper and often admired your equitable and keen judgment regarding various current subjects. I never experienced in my life, however such surprise, or rather astonishment, as I did when I read the editorial in your paper of Feb. 3 entitled "Could England Stop the War?" because I never expected or even imagined such an unfair assumption would appear in a highly reputed paper like yours Had I seen such a statement in some other paper I would not be at all surprised, and I would not bother myself to comment upon it. But as it was published in your paper, I must

answer your dogmatic statements. In part you said: "As regards the Japanese demand that Russia shall put in the form of a treaty her promise to respect China's sove-reignty in Manchuria, the question at once arises, What right has the Tokio Government to make an exaction from which the great European Powers and the United States have refrained?"

If you consider a little our geographical situation and our commercial interest in China, as well as political relation with that China, as well as political relation with that country, you will immediately understand how it is of vital importance to us Japanese to maintain China's integrity. Annexation of Manchuria by any Power, especially by Russia, means an impending menace to our national existence. Our interest in Manchuria is not a mere matter of commerce, as is that of the Western Powers. Yet do you think that we have no right to continue the course we are now pursuing? Apparently you recognize Russia's right to grab the territory of another country for her greed, but you fail to comprehend our perfectly just claim.

"What right has Japan to intimate that a circular note emanating from the Russian Foreign Office is not put forth in good faith?" I never heard that our Japanese Government has been intimating that the Russian circular note is not put forth in good faith. I do not believe our Government ever practised such a low method. I think this must be the re-

has been intimating that the Russian circular note is not put forth in good faith. I do not believe our Government ever practised such a low method. I think this must be the result of Russia's own imagination, which has been aroused by her conscience pricks. What was the result of her solemn promise to the world to evacuate Manchuria by April 9, 1903? What was the result of her second promise to do the same by Oct. 8, 1903? Her excuse for the failure to keep her promise was some disturbances in Manchuria, yet the condition in that region has been far better than that in Kishinefi or Kiefi of her own dominion. I often learned from Chinese papers that some disturbances were frequently caused by the tyrannical Russian authorities, but not by the innocent, lamblike Chinese inhabitants.

There are enough conscientious people in the Western countries to judge Russia's conduct as well as her promises. It is an unnecessary thing for Japan to adopt such an underhand measure as you refer to.

"Does the Mikado occupy a tutelary relation toward the Chinese Empire which confers unique privileges and imposes specific duties? No such relation has yet been recognized. Japan's relation to China is exactly similar to that occupied by the United States. It has been defined in political and commercial treaties. Japan has no duties and no rights with reference to China which are not shared by every one of the "most favored nations," Yes; as you say, we have neither duties nor rights with reference to China which are not shared by every one of the most favored nations, provided no other country infringes upon Chinese soverigity or occupies its territory, which has vital relation to Japan's interests. Japan's relation to Japan's interests. Japan's relation to Tohina is exactly similar to that of the United States to the Latin-American countries. Perhaps it is far more serious, because an occupation of a part of Mexico or one or two small islands of the West Indies by some European Powers may not cause any material effect upon this gr ropean Powers may not cause any material effect upon this great country, while the occupation of Manchuria directly threatens our national integrity. It is really a question of life and death to our country. If you think it is necessary to maintain your Monroe Doctrine in behalf of your country, then you will fully realize that it is worth while to contend for the present policy of our Government regarding the Manchurian question, even at any cost.

Nine years ago Russia protested, with the assistance of Germany and France, that Japan's acquisition of the Liao Tung peninsula (a part of Manchuria) by the right of victory, was a menace to the peace of the Far East. Now she contends that her occupation of Manchuria is for peace. Do you accept such ropean Powers may not cause any materia

Manchuria is for peace. Do you accept such logic?
On the whole, Japan simply wants Russia to agree with her mutually to maintain the integrity of the sovereignty of China and Corea, and to enforce the "open door" policy in order to promote the welfare of those countries, and also in return for Japan's recognition of Russia's special interest in Manchuria Russia should recognize Japan's special interest in Corea. That is all. If you review a little recent history of the Far East and carefully consider the situation of the two respective Powers, you will perceive how Japan's claim is moderate and just.

T. TAKAHASHI.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 5.

Old-Timers on the Diamond Not Forgotten TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your article n THE SUN of Sunday entitled "Former Stars For gotten" was of great interest to me, although I do the diamond have been forgotten. The younger reneration of "rooters" may never have heard of the old-timers who have seen them can never for-

get them and their incomparable playing.

The general average of ball playing may hav mproved in the last fifteen years, but there are no individual players on the diamond now the equal of those of the past. There is not at the present dayond now the equal of and I don't believe there ever will be again-a Ewing. In general all around playing I conside Buck" Ewing the greatest player who ever wore

The "all star" nine of fifteen years ago would probably have been made up as follows: Catcher, Ewing: pitcher, Keefe; first base, Brouthers; secand base. Dunlan: third base. Denny: shortstor Ward; outfield Thompson, Kelly Take the best three players in every position fifteen years ago and I don't believe it would be possible catchers we would have Ewing, Bennett and Kelly stohers Clarkson Keefe and Radbourne; first base Brouthers, Connor and Anson; second base, Dun lap. Richardson and Pfeffer: third base Denny Burns and White: shortstop, Ward, Glasscock and Williamson: left field, Richardson (Hardie), Tiernan and O'Rourke (the two latter used to play lef for the New Yorks); center field, Gore, Hines and Sunday: right field, Thompson, Ryan and Van

You ask, "How many rooters of to-day remember he champion Detroits of 1887?" The thousands upon thousands of them. I am a young man, being well under forty, yet I can easily renember the League nines many years before BEDFORD, N. Y., Feb. 8.

Whistler's Portrait of Richard Canfield. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the coming

rhibition in Boston of the paintings of the la James McNell Whistler, under the auspices of the Copley Society, Mr. Whistler seems to be present in he spirit, although he cannot be with us in the lesh. I refer to the controversy regarding the acceptance of the portrait of Mr. Richard Canfield which is enumerated in the catalogue among many other works loaned by him. Is this exhibition to be a social event or does the

howing a representative collection of his works If Mr. Whistler considered Canfield a sufficiently desirable sitter to paint his portrait, and to allow him to have in his possession many of his bes works (it is well known that this artist was very particular who possessed his works, e. g., "Barone and Butterfly") is there, then, any reason portrait of Mr. Canfield, as a well known art conoisseur, should not be shown? NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

The Glare That Newark Saw

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The limit nagination on the part of the weather man has it last been reached. We know now just how far is possible for it to extend according to circum The Newark weather observer comes forward with a statement to the papers of New York that on Sunday evening he discovered the glare of he Baltimore conflagration. Is not that a demon stration of how the weather men calculate things There were many people on Staten Island who saw the same glare, and there were many people on Long Island who saw it, and they knew that it wa cause of it. If the weather man in Newark had read THE SUN on Monday morning carefully he would have discovered that the glare he saw was not from Baltimore, but from the burning of the boat house of one of the yacht clubs of Brooklyn, which could be plainly seen from Staten Island.

TOMPRINSVILLE, Staten Island, Feb. 9.

More Than He Could Tell. In dis new year I gwine ter wear A beaver, an' dreas well, But whar I gwine ter git um Is mo' dan I kin tell!

BIRTHPLACE OF A PARTY.

Galusha A. Grow Tells About the First Meeting of Republicans. Washington, Feb. 9.- The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, has added his testimony to the claim of the State of Michigan, somewhat

feebly disputed by Maine and other States. that the Republican party was born "under the oaks" at Jackson, Mich. In a letter to Representative William Alden Smith, The law repealing the Missouri Compromise passed May 30, 1854. On the 7th of June following a mass meeting was held in Detroit protesting against the outrage. One of the speakers at that meeting was Zach Chandler.

Detroit protesting against the outrage. One of the speakers at that meeting was Zach Chandler.

The meeting appointed a committee to call a mass meeting, irrespective of party, of all citizens of the State to meet at Jackson on the 6th of July, 1854. There being no hall large enough for the meeting, the people assembled adjourned to the "Oaks" and there it was resolved to call the new party the Republican party. Greeley, in his Tribune, had suggested Democratic-Republican.

At this meeting Kingsley S. Bingham was nominated for Governor with a full ticket for State officers. Bingham was elected and afterward elected United States Senator. This was the first State ticket nominated under the name of the Republican party after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The meeting at Pittsburg Feb. 22, 1855, was the first meeting of delegates from the States forming a national party. And they called a national convention to meet at Philadelphia June 17, 1856, to nominate a candidate for President.

I have given in brief the information you

President.

I have given in brief the information you request. The mass meeting at Detroit was seven days after the act passed. Any one to be ahead of that must have been up early. The meeting under the "Oaks" at Jackson was thirty-six days after the passage of the act, which they met to denounce. There were local mass meetings held in various States during this time, but no State convention put in the field a ticket of State officers to be voted for at an election by the people of the State previous to July 6, 1854.

FOR THE NEW POST OFFICE.

New York Delegation Asks to Have 82, 000,000 Item in Sundry Civil Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-The members of the New York city delegation in the House met again to-day and adopted the following

resolution:

That the members of the New York delegation in the House of Representatives most strongly urge the incorporation in the Sundry Civil bill of an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the acquirement of a site for an additional post office in the city of New York in Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets and Eighth avenue, offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and that a measure be immediately introduced authorizing the Postmaster-General to enter into a lease for a term of not less than fifty years for floor space in the new terminal of the New York Central and Hudsen River Railroad of 125,000 square feet, at an annual rental not to exceed \$90,000, in accordance with the recommendations of the commission heretofore appointed and the recommendations of the Postmaster-General.

Representatives Rider, Goldfogle, Harrison, Douglas and Sulzer were named as a committee to present the case to the Committee on Appropriations.

CITY'S TRIBUTE TO MR. WHITNEY. The Mayor Writes It and the Aldermer

Record It and Adjourn. Mayor McClellan yesterday sent a comnunication to the Aldermen asking that body to record the city's gratitude for the many services rendered to it by the late William C. Whitney. In the course of his letter, the Mayor said:

letter, the Mayor said:

By the city of New York he will be remembered as its Corporation Counsel from 1875 to 1882. It may be said that this period marked the beginning of the city of to-day, and his wise counsel and virile administration had a large part in its progress and growth within conservative lines. Many of the legislative measures passed for the protection of the city originated with him.

His vigilant attention to the city's interests in the courts helped to a settlement of questions. in the courts helped to a settlement of ques-tions of large municipal importance, and while it is nearly a quarter of a century since the city lost his services as counsel, the tra-ditions of Mr. Whitney's administration still live in the esteem of his successors and of the bench and bar.

be spread on the minutes and then adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Whitney.

PHILIPPINE RAILROAD PLANS. Taft to Talk Things Over With J. J. Hill and E. H. Harriman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- Secretary Taft expects to go to New York on Feb. 27. accompanied by Col. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the Insular Bureau, for a con ference with several railroad men in regard to the proposed granting of franchises for the construction of an extensive system of railroads in the Philippines. Ex-Secretary Root has been requested by Secretary Taft to be present. The railroad men who are expected ære James J. Hill, E. H. Harri-man and a Mr. Greene, who represents the Londoners interested in the Manila-Dagupan Railway.

TO LET EVERY WOMAN VOTE. Bit of Gallantry by the Baby Member of the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- Representative French, (Rep., Idaho), the youngest member of the House of Representatives, has introduced a bill to enable women to register and vote for members of the House of Representatives. The preamble of the measure says:

"Whereas the right to choose members of the House of Representatives is vested by the Constitution in the people of the several States without distinction of sex, but for want of proper legislation has hitherto been restricted to one half of the people," &c.

Gift From President for Rescue at See WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-The President will present a gold watch and chain to Capt. William B. Curtis of the steamship Peareth of Newcastle, England, for saving the lives of the American crew of the wrecked schooner Rebecca A. Taulane of Boston on

Suggestion of Contemporary Application From the Nineteenth Century. That part of the case against Socrates which

harged him with undermining the foundations of aith would have been perfectly accurate if they had not been already undermined. People do not like to be reminded of the difference between their theory and their practice, or to be told that they have ceased sincerely to hold the doctrines they have inherited by tradition. If few verdicts are more difficult to justify, few are less difficult to understand than the condemnation of Socrates. Of late ages, when Christians burnt each other because they believed too much or too little, it has been well asked and answered "Who lights the fagot 'Tis not the firm faith, but the lurking doubt." jury who found Socrates to be an athelst were probably sceptics to a man. So were the men. I he story be true, who procured the banishment

Philadelphia Buddhist Temple.

From the Light of Dharma. We are very pleased to learn that there is a Bud dhist Temple in Philadelphia. It occupies a part of the Museum of Archeology in the University of ennsylvania and is under the directorship of Dr. Maxwell Sommerville, Professor of Glyptology in that institution of learning, and its equipment has been gathered by Prof. Sommerville during his travels through Eastern countries, especially Japan He is a learned, refined gentleman, and is especially ond of art. Buddhism has interested him deeply, and he has become quite learned in its philosophy This Buddhist Temple in Philadelphia has cost more than \$500,000, and all these valuable religious articles brought by him from the Far East have recently been presented to the uni ersity. Sommerville has been delivering instructive lectures on Buddhism in this Buddhist Teraple

Public Speakers in Europe. From the Spectator.

The level of public speaking in Er rope is perhaps till a high one, but there are no lofty eminences. This can hardly be a consequence of democracy for it is in democracies or in law courts, which are ment democracles, that the most splendid orators have revealed their powers; and we cannot but hope that in the fierce struggle which is now opening, a struggle which will break up parties and dissolve friendships, new men will be thrown up who will carry to the people that illumination of which they still stand so grievously in need.

DALY II

Bernard the combin Eddie Sot only appe audience a assembled Kindergart son Theatz there repre-Man of D Daly and I

many mali George did now celebi lish nation Sunday's S "Begad!"
"this Shaw And so it. diatribe a he mouth might has might has there is most of at the close. The Gen semble the painters:

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ence dull afternoon Carnegie lassociates work. Ye though no trying probefore the hour of ex music play hardly an disillusion dialogue. together i desperate the autho voice sho sing the background bet expected, much bet Ernest La There was The Lo Haydn—t Saint Saie by Gouvy more than

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